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ABSTRACT

1 A computer system consists of a plurality of nodes, each with an associated local
2 host, coupled together with a plurality of point-to-point links. An isochronous data channel
3 is established within the computer system between a first subset of the plurality of nodes.
4 The isochronous data channel includes a linked list of buffers which are used as temporary
5 storage locations for data transmitted on the isochronous data channel. Each node which is
6 part of the isochronous data channel is configured as a sender or a receiver and data
7 transmissions are commenced. The presence of isochronous data in the channel generates
8 an interrupt which signals a central processing unit (CPU) that data is available. The data is
9 transferred to an associated location within the linked list of buffers and the CPU then
10 moves on to other tasks. In other embodiments, data is transferred using DMA techniques
11 rather than interrupt driven events. Buffers can also be used to transmit isochronous data.